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THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Hongkong, 5th January, 1897. 22

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 1st, 1897.

Time taken for sending in schemes for the permanent memorial of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee has now passed, and presumably the selection, if ultimately a memorial be decided upon, will have to be made from those already before the public. These are—

- 1.—A road round the Island, or at least round the south side.
- 2.—A new clock tower and the completion of the Queen's Statue.
- 3.—A Hospital for Women with a Training Institute for Nurses in connection therewith.
- 4.—A Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute.
- 5.—The establishment on a better basis of the College of Medicine for Chinese.

These, we believe, are all the schemes laid before the Committee. Others have been suggested in newspaper correspondence, including Public Baths for Europeans and Chinese, Scholarships, and a School for European Children at the Peak; but these, not having been placed formally before the Committee, nor so far as is known, being specially supported by any of the individual members of the Committee, may be dismissed from consideration. The formulated schemes above enumerated all possess merit and each is strongly advocated by its supporters. What, then, are the principles by which the choice between them should be determined? We have first to consider the suitability of each scheme as a memorial and the practicability of carrying it out. In the foreground stands the financial question—what would be the cost, what support would be received from the Government, and what amount could be raised by public subscription? At present the public finances are in a straitened condition and the Government is hardly in a position to enter upon any very large expenditure of an extraordinary character.

The proposed road round the island is a much needed work, but the general feeling seems to be that it is essentially a Government work, and that it is not a memorial. It is not a memorial, and it is not a memorial, and it is not a memorial.

The clock tower and the completion of the Queen's Statue are both schemes which are well adapted to the occasion. The clock tower would be a memorial to the Queen, and the completion of the statue would be a memorial to the Queen's reign.

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A memorial that the expenditure should be defrayed, to the extent of at least one half, by subscription, thus giving it a character of spontaneity on the part of the community that would be lacking if the cost were defrayed entirely from compulsory taxation. The proposed road would take some years to construct, many people who are in a position to subscribe liberally would probably not be in the colony to enjoy it when it was completed, and the work is not one which would appeal to them on philanthropic grounds; under these circumstances such persons might not unreasonably elect to give expression to their patriotism and affection for their Sovereign by subscribing to the home fund for placing the endowments of the London Hospitals on a better basis. This is regarded by the European community whose term of residence is drawing to a close. As regards those who have to look forward to bearing the heat and burden of the day for an indefinite term, they would, as already suggested, probably not think it incumbent upon them to relieve the Government of the cost of necessary road-making by dipping into their private purse, but would prefer to give expression to their loyalty in some other shape. As to the Chinese, while they would no doubt approve on general grounds of the making of the road, the chance of their subscribing any very large sum for that purpose appears remote. For these reasons we think the idea of a carriage road round the island as a memorial of Her Majesty's Diamond Jubilee may be dismissed. We hope the Government will take the work in hand as soon as possible, and it would afford general satisfaction if Her Majesty's name were associated with it when completed, but the road could not be made to serve the purpose of a memorial voluntarily created by the community.

Similar arguments apply to the Clock Tower scheme. The necessity for this work has already been practically acknowledged by the Government, the plans have been prepared, and in course of time a new clock tower will be erected as a matter of course. If the community chose to expedite matters by subscribing half the cost as a memorial of the Queen's Diamond Jubilee no doubt the Government would make an effort to proceed with the work at once. A clock tower would, it must be admitted, make an excellent memorial in itself; it would possess the element of permanency in almost as large a degree as a statue and might be adapted in its design to make almost as characteristic. It does not, however, appeal to the spirit of the philanthropy, and Her Majesty is believed to desire that any funds raised for the commemoration of Her Diamond Jubilee should be applied to objects having for their aim the relief of the sick and suffering. Although the expression of that desire is perhaps not necessarily to be taken as universally binding it must be taken into consideration.

The proposed Soldiers' and Sailors' Institute, excellent as the idea is in itself, strikes us as being too narrow in its scope to command itself as suitable for the present occasion. We have no doubt that if the Rev. G. R. VALLINGS could form a strong committee and made an appeal to the public at a favourable time funds could be raised for this purpose without any special reference to the great historic event we are about to commemorate. At present a good deal of spare cash has gone out of the colony for the relief of the sufferers by the Indian famine, and with the Diamond Jubilee subscription pending the present could not be considered a favourable moment for urging any other special object requiring large funds, but in the course of a year or two the community would probably be found willing to subscribe liberally towards such an institute as Mr. VALLINGS proposes. However that may be, we think the scheme must be dismissed from consideration in the present connection.

There remain, then, the Hospital for Women and Nursing Institute and the College of Medicine for Chinese. These are perhaps the most important of the schemes, and we have already seen that they are well adapted to the occasion. The Hospital for Women with a Training Institute for Nurses in connection therewith is a scheme which is well adapted to the occasion. It would be a memorial to the Queen's reign, and it would be a memorial to the Queen's reign.

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Amongst the signatures we notice those of Messrs. H. N. MODY, HERBERT SMITH, JOHN THURGOOD, A. COXON, and D. GILLIES, who are members of the Committee—five out of the twenty-seven composing the Committee. These gentlemen, if we may be allowed to say so, would have exercised a wider discretion had they endeavored to keep an open mind until all the schemes to be put forward were placed before them. Waiving that point, however, the next step, it seems to us, should be to ascertain how much the 192 signatories and their friends are prepared to subscribe towards the cost of the road. Assuming the average subscription, taking large and small together, to be £20, that would give, in round figures, £4,000, which would, perhaps suffice to make half a mile of the road.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Allot Memorial and Netherland Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donation to the fund of the Hospitals—

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and allow the teachers and students the use of the works for purposes of clinical instruction. The minimum period of study is five years, and all professional examinations are conducted by independent committees, assisted by the faculty, on the subjects under examination. Seven students have successfully completed this curriculum, but as the license of the College is not yet recognized by the Government, they have not been permitted to practice in Hongkong, and have had to go into practice elsewhere. The reason for such non-recognition of the license has been the uncertainty involved in the fact that thus far the personal enthusiasm of the few of its promoters. Fourteen Chinese students are at the present time engaged in the study of the subjects under examination, and there is a steady improvement in the results of their training of the students.

I have this placed before you a brief résumé of the constitution and present position of the College to show that the scheme is practicable, and that Chinese are forthcoming and will be to be trained.

During recent years there has been a growth of the general community feeling in the Chinese population can no longer be permitted to ignore the existence of the Western sanitary science, or to treat their sick exclusively after the methods of the East. A new medical school, a part of the Tung Wah Hospital. The beginning thus made can only be extended to the mass of the population who have a number of qualified doctors College have been sent forth to minister to the steadily increasing native population, and to dispense the Chinese who have thus far prevailed among the Chinese in regard to all matters medical and surgical. The members of the Council and the graduates through whose self-sacrificing and entirely gratuitous efforts the work of the College has thus far been carried on feel that the time has come to make a more permanent and possible movement that has the public good as its ultimate object. If a suitable building were provided, more students could be taken in, and a more permanent and possible movement that has the public good as its ultimate object. If a suitable building were provided, more students could be taken in, and a more permanent and possible movement that has the public good as its ultimate object.

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THE HUANG-PU AND THE BARS. At the annual meeting of the Shanghai and Hongkong Wharf Company some interesting statements were made as to the value of the Company's property. Since the acquisition of Messrs. Messers, the value of the property has been raised to £1,510,000, and there is a debenture issue of £1,510,000, the property standing in the books of the Company at £2,015,000, and the value of the property, Mr. Alfred, said it would not surprise him were the actual value of the property to be some £2,000,000 or even more. Mr. Hogg followed with an even higher valuation, and said that he knew nothing of the value of property, and as to this there is no question in the public mind—the value of the concern could not be short of £2,000,000, and Mr. Alfred showed that it earned over £100,000 a year. In 1896, and it does not appear that the current expenditure has been too rigidly curtailed.

Now taking the value of the property at £1,510,000, and deducting the share capital of £1,000,000, the difference would be £510,000, which is a large sum of money. The company, we strongly recommend the directors to divide up among the shareholders by the issue of new shares, giving the shareholders who are not shareholders for cash, but who are shareholders in kind, a large share in the company. These who can look a little ahead will then be able to get out of the company without loss while it is still booming.

This seems somewhat cynical, but it is in fact a sound policy. It is a policy which the company cannot long continue its career of prosperity, unless something is done to the shareholders, and those who are interested in the company should be able to get out of the company without loss while it is still booming.

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